



THE WEEK IN WASHINGTON.

SUNDAY, APRIL 17.—Easter Sunday was observed in all the churches, the ceremonies in the Episcopal and Catholic Churches being most solemn and impressive. The weather was pleasant, the sun shining brightly in the early part of the day, but the clouds came down in the afternoon, and the rain fell in the evening. The churches were crowded, and the services were well attended. The weather was pleasant, the sun shining brightly in the early part of the day, but the clouds came down in the afternoon, and the rain fell in the evening. The churches were crowded, and the services were well attended.

MONDAY, APRIL 18.—The colored people of the District of Columbia had made great preparations to celebrate the day, it being Emancipation Day in the District, but the day was against them, as it was a rainy day, and the people were disappointed. The weather was rainy, and the people were disappointed. The weather was rainy, and the people were disappointed.

TUESDAY, APRIL 19.—Hon. Albert G. Porter, United States Minister to Italy, arrived in Washington from his home in Italy, where he has been staying since he left his post of duty at Rome nearly a year ago. When diplomatic relations were severed between the two countries on account of the New Orleans lynching of Italian subjects. As these relations have been restored, Mr. Porter has been ordered to Italy, and is now in Washington on his way to receive instructions from Secretary Blaine. Two men who were arrested on Monday in the Emancipation Day parade, belonging to the colored militia company of the District, were charged with inciting riot, were fined in the Police Court today \$50 or 210 days in the chain-gang. Not being able to pay the penalties they were both sent down. The Judge remarked that he would like to have the entire Baltimore militia company before him that he might teach them a lesson in etiquette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20.—A meeting of the American University was held at the Arlington Hotel last night, and the subject was "The American University League and the American National State Congress." The meeting was held at the Arlington Hotel last night, and the subject was "The American University League and the American National State Congress." The meeting was held at the Arlington Hotel last night, and the subject was "The American University League and the American National State Congress."

THURSDAY, APRIL 21.—Citizens of the Lone Star State resident in Washington celebrated the Texas Centennial of the signing of the 50th anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto, where Santa Anna was badly defeated by the Texas under Sam Houston, and Texas gained her independence. The citizens of the Lone Star State resident in Washington celebrated the Texas Centennial of the signing of the 50th anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto, where Santa Anna was badly defeated by the Texas under Sam Houston, and Texas gained her independence.

FRIDAY, APRIL 22.—The National Academy of Sciences closed one of its most successful and pleasant meetings in the afternoon. A large number of very interesting papers were read. The Academy adjourned for the day, and the meeting was held at the Arlington Hotel last night, and the subject was "The American University League and the American National State Congress." The meeting was held at the Arlington Hotel last night, and the subject was "The American University League and the American National State Congress."

SATURDAY, APRIL 23.—A delegation of Chippewa Indians from the Leech Lake Reservation in Minnesota had a conference with Secretary Noble at the Interior Department on the subject of the \$100,000 appropriated by the 51st Congress as an indemnity for losses sustained by them by flood, in consequence of dams constructed by the Government near the headwaters of the Mississippi River. Gen. Noble explained to the delegation the situation of the Leech Lake Reservation, and the Chippewa Indians from the Leech Lake Reservation in Minnesota had a conference with Secretary Noble at the Interior Department on the subject of the \$100,000 appropriated by the 51st Congress as an indemnity for losses sustained by them by flood, in consequence of dams constructed by the Government near the headwaters of the Mississippi River.

CHAT OF THE CORRIDORS.—A silver debate was again unexpectedly sprung in the Senate on Tuesday, April 19. A bill was called up by Senator Platt, of Connecticut, to affirm the act of the Arizona Legislature in issuing bonds to pay the expenses of the exhibit of that Territory at the World's Fair. When this bill was introduced in the House it contained the provision that the interest on the bonds should be paid in gold, but this was stricken out in the House to meet the objections of the Kansas Alliance members, and was then passed. The provision was again inserted by the Senate Committee on Territories, and when the bill came up in the Senate, Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, moved to strike out the words "gold coin" and insert "in lawful money of the United States." There was no time given for the Senators to debate the vote, as a roll-call was ordered after Senator Stewart, of Nevada, made a short statement that the "gold coin" of the bill would change that the people of Arizona were not in favor of the free coinage of silver if the gold clause remained in the bill. The first roll-call showed that a quorum was not present, but a second call was immediately ordered, and enough Senators were brought in from committee-rooms to adopt the amendment of Senator Kyle by a vote of 25 yeas to 24 nays. For some time the wily Senator from New York, David B. Hill, has refused, or rather refrained, from letting both his friends and enemies know how he stood on the silver question; but this issue was brought about so suddenly and unexpectedly that he and other Senators did not have the chance to dodge the vote that they desired to do so. Senator Hill rather surprised everybody by voting aye, which is considered by the friends of free coinage as placing him on the side of the question. Mr. Harter, of Ohio, recently tried to get an expression from Mr. Hill upon the silver question, and wrote him a long letter, which was published in all the newspapers, but Mr. Hill paid no attention to the letter. But this unexpected roll-call forced the New York Senator to finally show his hand.

Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, who says he is an "Isidore" in politics, introduced a bill in the Senate on Wednesday, April 20, looking to the procurement of a thoroughly elastic currency. By this measure it is proposed to establish a composite dollar which will meet all the requirements of trade. The bill proposes to designate so much of wheat, rye, oats, corn, barley, beans, potatoes, cotton, wool, butter, cheese, eggs, flour, sugar, lard, pork, beef, tobacco, salt, leather, hemp, lime, cement, cotton-seed meal, hay, brick, lead, pig-iron, coal and copper, as shall be conveniently near one dollar's worth of each in the New York market, so arranging quantities that the sum total of the value of 30 articles shall be \$10, and that one-third of the sum total of these articles shall be termed the "composite dollar of the United States."

Washington has been provided with what will be an attraction to the old veterans during the Encampment. This is the scenic representation of the famous Gettysburg battle. The cyclorama is in the building at the corner of Fifteenth street and Ohio avenue, just south of the Treasury Department. The third day of the battle is represented, generally known as Pickett's charge, and represents the charge at the time of the death of Gen. A. M. Smith, where the rebellion is said to have reached high water mark. The platform is supposed to stand upon the ground occupied by the artillery under Gen. Hunt. The shattered house where Gen. Meade's headquarters were, the old well where the soldiers are drinking, and the fields of straw in whose shade the wounded soldiers are lying, and the shed where the surgeons are at work from a most realistic picture. Seen through a rift in the smoke are the whirling forms of men upon the ground. A bursting shell lights the scene for an instant; dead men cover the ground; guns, etc., are scattered here and there upon the foreground. The perspective is splendid, and the foreground is so constructed that it is impossible to distinguish where it leaves off and the painting begins.

The officials of the Postoffice Department are disabused at the wholesale reductions made by the House Committee on Postoffices and Postroads in the estimates for the postal service for the year ending June 30, 1893. The total cut from the estimates made by the Department is \$3,000,000, which is distributed among all the branches of the service. The estimates which follow this action of the House Committee are generally directed to "Oletope" Holman, who, while not connected with the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads, is believed to have inspired the reduction. A prominent official of the Postoffice Department says that if the reduction recommended by the Committee should finally prevail all of the contemplated extensions of the postal service by the Postmaster-General would have to be abandoned, and the special service for the World's Fair at Chicago would depend upon separate action by Congress in the premises, as, in view of the cut, there will not be sufficient funds to extend the service in any respect beyond its present bounds, either as to railway mail service, free delivery, or otherwise. The appropriation for the Department proper is also very meager, and no addition to the present clerical force is anticipated, notwithstanding considerable expansion has been recommended by Postmaster-General Wamsnaker.

Two stalwart Indians of the Washoe tribe stalked up to the front door of the White House one day last week, deposited two large bundles, which they had been toting, on the steps, and rang the bell. They were dressed in half-wild and half-civilized costumes, one being an old man of 80, while the other was quite young, the latter looking as though his hair had been cut with a circular saw. When Capt. Dismore opened the door the young man, who spoke good English, said they had just arrived from Nevada, and had come straight to the White House, having been informed that they would find eating, drinking, and sleeping accommodations at the Mansion for the asking. Dismore explained that the Mansion was not a hotel for the accommodation of the public, but was the Great Father's private wigwam, and suggested that the red men apply to Gen. Morgan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who would undoubtedly find accommodations for them. While they were talking Mrs. McKee, the President's daughter, drove up and alighted from her carriage, and it became necessary to remove the old man and his bundle to one side, so that she could get into the house. They were without money, and had, they said, important business at the Interior Department, but were averse to calling on Gen. Morgan. They finally went in the case of Senator Stewart, of Nevada, saying they were constituents of his, and they picked up their bundles and trudged towards the Capitol.

Secretary Noble, of the Interior Department, received a dispatch on Friday, April 22, from Gov. Say, of Oklahoma, which says that "all is quiet here; not a riot, not a gunshot wound in all this Territory. Churches are already being built in the new town. All the officers, civil and military, so far as known, have done their whole duty. No complaint has reached me from any source." This news was very gratifying to Gen. Noble, for the opening of such a vast territory as the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservations to settlement usually is attended with bloodshed and loss of life. Nothing had been left undone by the officials of the Interior Department to insure this end; but fears were entertained that in the grand rush which took place when the gun was fired as the signal for all to rush to the coveted territory to secure the best sites for locating homesteads, personal conflicts would follow between the eager and excited house-seekers.

An amusing incident took place in the House of Representatives on Wednesday, April 23. The Noyes-Rockwell contested election case was before the House, and Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, who has charge of the minority report of the committee, had the floor. Before beginning his remarks Mr. Cobb had provided himself with a cup of coffee, which was placed on the desk before him in a coffee-cup, instead of the usual glass of water used by many of the members. When Mr. Cobb was not looking the cup was removed and the liquid in it changed before he was returned. Mr. Cobb drank the liquid without showing that he knew of the change. When his time exhausted a motion was carried to give him unlimited time. Evidently the contents of the cup had a demoralizing effect upon Mr. Cobb, for when he had consumed nearly three hours of time and all the liquid in the cup, his remarks became so incoherent that his friends finally had to urge him to cease talking. The interruptions and the replies of Mr. Cobb toward the end of his remarks caused great laughter on the floor and in the galleries. It was said that after the member from Georgia got through with his speech he went around looking for the man who had loaded his cup.

Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, spoke against the Geary bill to absolutely prohibit the Chinese people from coming to the United States, on Thursday, April 21. The measure met with the heated opposition of the Ohio Senator, who said that in its severity of terms and denial of the ordinary rights of humanity this bill went far beyond anything ever before introduced in Congress. He said also that a measure which prohibited 400,000,000 of people from landing on our shores for any purpose, under a penalty of being sent to prison for five years, with no other crime than the simple fact of landing being charged against them, was little more than a barbarous decree, which could not be justified by circumstances which did not and never had existed. He believed that the passage of the bill would break off diplomatic relations with China, and we would again have to get our tea and other Chinese products through British ports, and Vancouver would soon rival San Francisco. Besides this, the Senator wanted someone in favor of the measure to tell him what would become of the thousands of American citizens now in China. He thought these considerations should cause Senators to pause before they entered into legislation, the effect of which might pass all their comprehension.

Gen. Dugan, who hails from Mississippi, and who was dismissed from the Pension Bureau some time ago, evidently has a grudge against Assistant Secretary Bussey, of the Department of the Interior, who opposed his reinstatement to office, which was recommended by Gen. Ramm. In his testimony before the committee investigating the Pension Bureau, Gen. Dugan charged that Gen. Bussey had speculated in cotton in Louisiana, became involved to the extent of \$300,000, and settled with his creditors at 15 and 20 cents on the dollar; that instead of Gen. Bussey being, as he now is, Assistant Secretary, he ought to be wearing stripes at Baton Rouge; and that \$50,000 would not induce him to go back to Louisiana. He also said Gen. Bussey was an infamously scoundrel, but he had no grudge against him. Mr. Lind, of Minnesota, wanted to know if Gen. Dugan desired the assistance of a sounder to get back into office, and he replied that he was not particular as to the means so long as he got back. At this Mr. Lind asked the fiery Mississippi if this was his conception of Southern chivalry and Mississippi honor. Dugan turned toward Representative Lind and said: "I will not answer that question here, but will answer you at some other time and place." This threat did not scare the gentleman who represents the Second Minnesota District, for he kept playing the fire-eater with other pertinent questions until he was through with him. There is very little prospect of a duel. Dugan's testimony was ordered stricken from the record by the committee.

The Vermont Association gave a reception to the Representatives in Congress from the Green Mountain State on Tuesday evening, April 19, at which many prominent people were present. The speakers were Senator Proctor, Gen. W. W. Grant, Gen. Butterfield, Assistant Secretary of War, Gen. L. A. Grant, ex-Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., Gen. Veazey, and others. Gen. Butterfield was particularly pertinent in his remarks on the bravery of Vermont soldiers in the late war, and so were Gen. Grant and Veazey, who commanded Vermont troops so long and well, and who spoke from personal experience. The reception was a very enjoyable occasion. Few States in the Union can produce more eminent men in Washington than can the little State of Vermont.

The declared net balance in the books of the Treasurer of the American National State Congress, April 20, was \$29,988,940, of which \$14,776,000 is in subsidiary coin, and \$13,212,940 in national bank deposits. The net balance shows a decrease during the month of about \$2,000,000, caused largely by heavy disbursements, of which \$10,000,000 has been on account of pensions. The receipt for the month of April have kept up well, showing a healthy gain over March.

The big majority in the House saw that they made a mistake when they permitted the printing of a copyrighted book in the Record, when Mr. Johnson, of North Dakota, occupied some 20 pages of that work for reproducing the views on the tariff of Robert P. Porter, Superintendent of the Census, which was printed in the Record of Sunday, April 17, while many

AYER'S Sarsaparilla
Is superior to all other preparations claiming to be blood-purifiers. First of all, because the principal ingredient used in it is the extract of genuine Honduras sarsaparilla root, the variety richest in medicinal properties. Also, because the yellow dock, being raised expressly for the Company, is always fresh and of the very best kind. With equal discrimination and care, each of the other ingredients are selected and compounded. It is

THE Superior Medicine
because it is always the same in appearance, flavor, and effect, and, being highly concentrated, only small doses are needed. It is, therefore, the most economical blood-purifier in existence. It makes food nourishing, work pleasurable, and life enjoyable. It searches out all impurities in the system and expels them harmlessly by the natural channels. AYER'S Sarsaparilla gives elasticity to the step, and imparts to the aged and infirm, renewed health, strength, and vitality.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists; Price 25¢, six bottles, \$2.00.
Cures others, will cure you.

more Republicans were preparing to deluge the Record with like articles. In consequence of this the House adopted a resolution, which was reported by the Committee on Rules, setting aside all orders heretofore made granting general leave to print remarks in the Record. A resolution was also introduced in the Senate by Senator Sanders, of Montana, instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire whether the publication in the Record, without the consent of the proprietor, of a copyright book, subjected persons circulating copies of the Record to penalties of the copyright law.

The Noyes-Rockwell contested election contest of the 28th District of New York, was set on Friday, April 23, after an exciting contest. Mr. Rockwell is a Democrat, and was given the certificate of election, and has been holding his seat since the organization of the 53d Congress. In his account of himself in the Congressional Directory he says he received 12,440 votes to 12,351 for Henry T. Noyes, his Republican competitor; a bare plurality of 89, as there were over 1,000 votes for the prohibition candidate. The majority of the Committee on Elections reported in favor of seating Mr. Noyes, but as Mr. O'Ferrall, the Chairman of that committee, said, Senator David B. Hill, who is a townsman of Mr. Rockwell, used his influence with the Democrats of the House to such an extent that the report of the committee was defeated and Mr. Rockwell allowed to retain his seat. The debate occupied the entire time of the House for several days, and was very exciting at times, some of the Democrats indulging in personalities among themselves. Col. O'Ferrall says the retention of Rockwell is an outrage for which the Democratic party of the whole country will have to bear the blame.

Plans for a novel structure are being prepared by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury here in Washington, for a Government building to be erected at Ann Arbor, Michigan. The University of Michigan is located at Ann Arbor, and for many years the most serious branches of the peace that the authorities of the University have had to contend with have been the frequent "student rushes," which generally take place in the corridors of the postoffice building when the boys come in the evening for their mail. There have been some serious conflicts between the lads of the University and the police of Ann Arbor, and many heads have been broken. On one occasion a policeman was maimed for life and a student was killed in one of these rushes. The protection for the citizens and the officers of the law which the Government will supply in the shape of an outer wall of stone around the entire corridor of the main floor of the new postoffice building, with openings at points about ten feet apart, so that the police can drive the students from the corridor at a moment's notice in case of a contemplated rush. The building in the first of its kind to be erected in the United States for the purpose of experiment. If successful, it may be copied in other college towns.

Mr. Ho Shon Chee, the official translator of the Chinese Legation in Washington, is in very hot water at present, as the memorial presented to the Senate regarding the refusal of China to receive Hon. Henry W. Blair distinctly states that the interpreter has been hoodwinked by the Chinese Minister, Mr. Tsai Kuo Yin, by false interpretations. For some time rumors have been afloat about the Legation that the Chinese Minister has openly accused Ho Shon Chee of racialism in his translations, and only the latter's approaching departure for China has kept the volcano, which is said to be slumbering beneath the Legation, from bursting forth in all its fury. It is claimed that Ho Shon Chee garbled many translations giving a coloring for certain pecuniary reasons.

ABOUT PEOPLE.
Hon. Justin S. Morrill, the aged Senator from Vermont, who has been ill for some weeks, at one time but little hope being entertained of his recovery, was again in his seat in the Senate last week. Every one of his colleagues from both political parties, and every official of the Senate, congratulated him upon his recovery of health and upon his resumption of legislative duties. He is still quite weak, but able to do a little work.

The marriage of Miss Henrietta Louise Brewer, daughter of Justice and Mrs. Brewer, to Mr. James Lawson Karkick, of Boston, took place at 3 o'clock on Wednesday, April 23, in St. John's Church, in Washington, where the elaborate Easter decorations were added to by roses and palms, which were placed about the chancel in great profusion. At the rear was a large altar, and on either side of it a long table extended around all sides, interspersed with clusters of roses and growing plants in full bloom. On the lectern and about the chancel were floral devices appropriate to the season. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, of North Dakota, who occupied some 20 pages of that work for reproducing the views on the tariff of Robert P. Porter, Superintendent of the Census, which was printed in the Record of Sunday, April 17, while many

could properly be called competitors. And then there was a Chinese girl for Castoria. When she was a child, she called for Castoria. When she was a little older, she called for Castoria. When she had children, she gave them Castoria.



SPEAKER CHARLES F. CRISP.

Charles Frederick Crisp, the present Speaker of the House of Representatives, was elected to Congress from the Third District of Georgia by over 6,000 majority. He was born in Sheffield, England, Jan. 29, 1815, his parents having gone to England on a visit, but was brought to this country the year of his birth. He received a common-school education, and enlisted in the rebel army in May, 1861; was a Lieutenant in Co. K, 10th Va., until May, 1864, when he was taken prisoner. When he was released from Fort Delaware, in June, 1865, he went to America, Ga., his present home, and read law, being admitted to the bar in 1868. In 1872 he was appointed Solicitor General of the Southern Judicial District of Georgia for four years. In 1877 was appointed Judge of the Superior Court of the same circuit; was elected by the General Assembly of Georgia in 1880 to the same office. In 1880 was re-elected Judge, but resigned in 1882 to accept the Democratic nomination for Congress, and was elected to the 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, and 52d Congresses. He was elected Speaker of the House after an exciting and very close contest at the beginning of the 53d Congress.

THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

A Fight to be Made Against the Appropriation by Lincoln, Neb., Post.

The subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations having in charge the appropriation bill for the District of Columbia, received a communication from Chairman Nelson, of the Citizens' Committee, which gives answers to a number of queries propounded by the subcommittee regarding the appropriation for the G. A. R. National Encampment. The first question asked was, How many people attended the Encampments at Boston, Detroit, Milwaukee, and St. Louis? Answer—Boston, 45,000 G. A. R. and 150,000 others; Detroit, 40,000 G. A. R. and 100,000 others; Milwaukee, 30,000 G. A. R. and 100,000 others; St. Louis, 40,000 G. A. R. and 100,000 others. The estimate for the National Encampment at St. Louis is based upon the figures of the expenses incurred for accommodations, etc.

Second question—The number of the G. A. R. veterans quartered with quarters at each of such Encampments, and the estimated cost of such quarters.
Answer—Detroit, \$2,700 and 37,000 men accommodated; Boston, \$2,300 and 40,000 men accommodated. No report is made of quarters furnished quarters in surrounding towns, but it is put at \$2,500, at a cost of at least \$30,000. Milwaukee, \$3,000 for camps and barracks, but the men accommodated are not given. It is roughly estimated that they could not have quartered over 16,000. St. Louis—We have no other report than the total expenses. \$30,000 was collected by subscriptions; \$75,000 was expended, and \$125,000 received from the Government. Nearly 40,000 men were furnished quarters, and the cost is given at \$54,000.

Third question—An estimate of the number of persons that will probably attend this Encampment, and the number of G. A. R. veterans that it will be necessary to furnish with quarters, and the estimated cost.
Answer—From the most reliable information given us, and from newspaper intelligence, a conservative estimate is that not less than 150,000 veterans, and those for whom quarters will have to be provided for, we estimate at 75,000, at a cost from \$85,000 to \$100,000. This is much below the estimate of the Veterans' furnished quarters at Boston, Detroit and Columbus.

Fourth question—An estimate in detail of the expenses that would have to be borne by the committee of such an Encampment.
Answer—The estimate of the attendance at Washington of members of the Grand Army of the Republic and others being fixed at double or more the number who have attended any previous Encampment, we consider that an increase of 50 per cent. over the expense required at any previous Encampment is a conservative estimate. We have therefore considered to raise \$100,000, or less than \$50,000. They are made by 200 or 250 citizens. By appropriating the larger sum from the District funds distributes the expense over the entire community, where it is greatly belated.

Fifth question—The amount of solvent subscriptions which have been made up to this date on the part of citizens of the District toward the expenses of this Encampment and the whole amount of such subscriptions.
Answer—Forty-one thousand dollars is the amount of subscriptions made and confirmed to date, all of which is perfectly solvent, \$20,500 of which has been paid in. These subscriptions will be without question not less than \$50,000. They are made by 200 or 250 citizens. By appropriating the larger sum from the District funds distributes the expense over the entire community, where it is greatly belated.

The Citizens' Committee also say that after careful consideration of the question of appropriating \$100,000 for the National Encampment, they ask Congress not to depart, in this respect, from the just and equitable arrangement now in vogue, by which half the expenses of the District of Columbia are borne by the United States, and the other half by the people of the District.

Should Benjamin Harrison and Grover Cleveland be the opposing candidates for President this year, as now seems altogether likely, it would be the first instance in 52 years, and the third in the history of the Government, of a second race for the Presidency between presidential candidates. James W. Adams was the opposing candidate in 1796 and 1800, and Martin Van Buren and William Henry Harrison in 1836 and 1840. In both these cases the man beaten the first time was successful the second time. Andrew Jackson and John Quincy Adams were indeed candidates for President both in 1824 and 1828, but in the former contest there were so many candidates and it was so much of a scrub race that no two

could properly be called competitors. And then there was a Chinese girl for Castoria. When she was a child, she called for Castoria. When she was a little older, she called for Castoria. When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

When Representative Funston, of Kansas, took by the throat the story that he inhaled intoxicating drinks in the House restaurant, and 1875 to the fact that he had been in the restaurant to Congress an assured fact. He has already secured \$3 out of the 103 in the District Nominating Convention, and said recently that if he had not boldly characterized the statement as false and slanderous he would not have received the endorsement of a single vote.

Representative Bryan, of Nebraska, appeared before the sub-committee and stated that the Grand Army Post of Lincoln, Neb., had passed resolutions protesting against the appropriation of \$100,000 for the city of Washington to help entertain the National Encampment next September, and asked that the Lincoln Post might have a hearing before the sub-committee having charge of the bill. This request was granted, and Mr. Bryan at once telegraphed to Lincoln for the delegation of Grand Army men to come to Washington and say why the appropriation should not be granted. How the prevention of the passage of this bill can do the Grand Army people of Lincoln a good is hard to see. The more money the Citizens' Committee of Washington have to assist in entertaining the enormous crowd which will be here, the more the Veterans' Committee of Lincoln will have to suffer in the matter of their own help to defend for four years would make such a howl at the bare mention of a change of the Encampment's location that it would be heard throughout the whole country.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Gen. Stanley, commanding the Department of Texas, has reported to Gen. Schofield that the grand jury of Duval County, Tex., has inquired into the charges made against United States troops and the State troops in connection with the Garza campaign. The grand jury reported that they had investigated the charges and found absolutely nothing in them. Gen. Stanley has also reported to Gen. Schofield that he had personally investigated the charges made against Capt. J. G. Bourke, of the 3d Cal., and found them to be false and malicious.

Col. Frank Wheaton, of the 21st U. S. Inf., has been selected to succeed Brig. Gen. Kantz, Col. Wheaton is from Illinois, and his promotion was urged by the entire delegation from that State. His nomination ends one of the most protracted contests for preference in Army circles. Col. Wheaton is now at Omaha, Neb. When his duty at Omaha is completed he will be assigned to Vancouver Barracks, the Headquarters of the Department of the Columbia. Gen. Wheaton was appointed First Lieutenant in the 1st Cav. in 1855, and Captain some time in March, 1861. He was promoted to Major in August, 1861. He was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 21st U. S. Inf. in July 10, 1861, and Colonel July 21, 1861; promoted Brigadier-General of Volunteers in November, 1862, and was mustered out of the volunteer service in April, 1868. He was promoted Colonel of the 21st U. S. Inf. in July, 1869; transferred to the 3rd U. S. Inf. in 1869, and to the 2d U. S. Inf. in 1874. He was brevetted Brigadier-General in the Regular Army for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of the Wilderness and Cedar Creek, Va., and Major-General for gallant and meritorious services in the war of the rebellion. He is not a graduate of West Point Military Academy.

Lieut. John P. Finley, 9th Inf., who has been contributing articles on the weather for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for a long time, and who was in charge of the Government Weather Service on the Pacific Coast for two or three years prior to last November, when he was recalled to Washington, has been restored to his position. He has been requested to return from business men and scientists in California, Oregon, and Washington. Mr. Finley had achieved reputation as an expert on tornadoes and ocean storm-tracks before going to San Francisco, and he seems to have an excellent understanding of the peculiarities of Pacific Coast weather since then.

VETERANS IN THE CITY.
Dr. J. W. Stone, 5th Ohio, Atlanta, Ga., Dr. Stone has been residing in Atlanta for 10 years, and is recently named as Dean of the Woman's Medical College of that city.

H. Burns, Macon, Ga., Comrade Burns served in the 62d N. Y., and on the United States steamer Winchell, as Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of Georgia. He is Traveling Passenger Agent for the Georgia Southern Railroad.

LAND! LAND! LAND!

TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

I take pleasure in offering my services in all kinds of land cases, in procuring patents for mines, etc.

The most difficult litigated cases are solicited, involving the law of railroads, private grants, and scrip locations, as well as homestead, pre-emption, timber-culture, and desert-land claims.

My laws affecting the rights of soldiers and sailors and their widows and minor orphan children receive special attention.

With the knowledge gained by a practice extending over a period of a quarter of a century, I can confidently give assurance of an intelligent and vigorous prosecution of any case in which I am retained.

Give me a description of your case, or of any case over which you may have control, let me examine the papers and tell you what the prospects are, and what it will cost to have me conduct successfully through the Department of the Interior.

Where a Cabinet officer makes such a statement about the conduct of business in his own Department, it seems almost a work of supererogation for an attorney to urge the matter, but the necessity arises, nevertheless.

All cases need to be vigorously and ably presented to insure and achieve success. If left to themselves, technicalities often defeat valuable rights and rob claimants and others of their just due.

The claims are not always accurate in their conclusions, and the laws are often misunderstood and not correctly applied to the case in hand. The advice of an expert should be secured in each case.

Thousands of entries and claims have been suspended and held up for a long time on account of small defects. Each of these ought to be examined by a competent attorney and the parties in interest advised what is necessary to forward them to patent. A very small fee will pay for this service.

I give attention to all claims relating to mineral, desert land and coal-land cases, donations and private land claims, Mexican and Spanish grants, scrip and warrant locations, adjoining farms, relinquishments, stone and timber lands, additional homesteads, saline lands, soldiers' and sailors' rights, repayments, bounty lands, townships, millsites, and railroad adjustments; also, to deputy surveyors' accounts and accounts of Receivers of Public Monies.

Land patents procured. Amendments or changes in description of land in entries effected.

Interested parties promptly notified of cancellations. Defects in papers cured and the restoration of lost rights obtained.

Briefs prepared, and motions of all kinds filed and argued. Duplicate receipts filed and the entries pushed forward to patent. Scrip and warrants bought and sold at market rates. Important documents telegraphed. Land business of all kinds intelligently conducted.

My fees are always as moderate as the nature of the work will permit. I communicate with me at once about your case. I will, upon application, give references in any part of the country.

GEORGE E. LEMON,
Counselor at Law, Solicitor of Patents and Claims,
1729 New York Avenue (Lemon Building),
P. O. Drawer 325, WASHINGTON, D. C.

BUNTING.

When you buy Flags you want the best. Government standard is best; the largest dealers in the U. S. are

G. W. SIMMONS & CO.,
Oak Hall, Boston, Mass.

Dealers in Military, G. A. R. and S. of V. Uniforms.

Write for a Flag Catalogue.

FREE! FREE!

25 BEAUTIFUL SONGS. Comrade K. M. Laurie, Bartlett, Nellie Gray, and others, have written 25 beautiful songs, and will send them to you free of charge. Address: G. W. Simmons & Co., Oak Hall, Boston, Mass.

GOOD NEWS TO LADIES. Ladies, if you want to get your hair done in the latest style, and have it done by a professional hairdresser, come to the G. W. Simmons & Co. Hair Dressing Parlor, 121 Church St., New York.

ONLY DIRECTORY ON EARTH. The only directory on earth that gives you the names and addresses of all the people in the world. It is the only directory that gives you the names and addresses of all the people in the world. It is the only directory that gives you the names and addresses of all the people in the world.

ASTHMA. The worst cases cured. Dr. J. W. Stone, 5th Ohio, Atlanta, Ga., has cured many cases of asthma. He is a specialist in the treatment of asthma, and has cured many cases of asthma. He is a specialist in the treatment of asthma, and has cured many cases of asthma.

HOW TO GET MARRIED. A book by Dr. J. W. Stone, 5th Ohio, Atlanta, Ga., which gives you the best way to get married. It is a book that gives you the best way to get married. It is a book that gives you the best way to get married.

FORTUNES. A book by Dr. J. W. Stone, 5th Ohio, Atlanta, Ga., which gives you the best way to get rich. It is a book that gives you the best way to get rich. It is a book that gives you the best way to get rich.

OLD GOLD. A book by Dr. J. W. Stone, 5th Ohio, Atlanta, Ga., which gives you the best way to get rich. It is a book that gives you the best way to get rich. It is a book that gives you the best way to get rich.

CONSUMPTION. A book by Dr. J. W. Stone, 5th Ohio, Atlanta, Ga., which gives you the best way to get rich. It is a book that gives you the best way to get rich. It is a book that gives you the best way to get rich.

A PRESENT. A book by Dr. J. W. Stone, 5th Ohio, Atlanta, Ga., which gives you the best way to get rich. It is a book that gives you the best way to get rich. It is a book that gives you the best way to get rich.

Two Kisses. A book by Dr. J. W. Stone, 5th Ohio, Atlanta, Ga., which gives you the best way to get rich. It is a book that gives you the best way to get rich. It is a book that gives you the best way to get rich.